STABLE FLY NOW SERIOUS MENACE

Bite of This Insect Is Far Different From That of Other Little Pests.

IS CAUSE OF HEAVY LOSS

It Breeds in Accumulations of Various Kinds of Vegetable Matter and Also in Manure—Spraying Is Not Satisfactory.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The acute pain produced by the bite of the stable fly brings to any man a sudden realization that this biting insect is pointedly different from the house fly or typhoid fly, although hitherto his opinion may have been that the two were identical.

Cause Heavy Losses.

At times this fly becomes excessively abundant and occasions heavy losses among nearly all classes of live stock. Year in and year out it is a source of great annoyance, especially to horses and cattle, and is an all-too-common and persistent pest.

The adult stable fly resembles the house fly, but is slightly broader and feeds principally on the blood of animals, which it draws with its long, piercing mouth parts. It breeds in accumulations of various kinds of vegetable matter and also in manure, especially when the latter is mixed with straw. When straw stacks become wet

Adult Female Stable Fly, Showing Body Enlarged With Blood.

soon after thrashing the flies breed in the decaying straw, and it is this set of conditions which produces the severe outbreaks.

Spraying Not Satisfactory.

Spraying animals with repellents is not very satisfactory, but the numbers of stable flies can be kept down by caring properly for stable refuse and by stacking or otherwise disposing of straw. The United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., has prepared a bulletin "The Stable Fly," which will be sent on request. It gives complete instructions for the control or prevention of this pest.

RAISE SUCCESSION OF CROPS

It Is Possible to Have Several Good Crops for Table Use During Summer and Autumn.

By keeping all the garden space stirred and fresh for seeding it is possible to make a succession of plantings of several good crops to have them for use for a long season. By planting sweet corn, for example, early in the spring and then a couple of short rows about every two weeks till the middle of summer, it is possible to have sweet corn for table use for several months during the summer and fall. Sweet corn may be planted at intervals from April to the last of July, and bunch beans during the same time. Radishes may be sown and coming on for use in a fresh state from March till the first of September in central latitudes.

It is impossible here to enumerate all of the good things that can be had fresh from the garden during the middle of the summer and through the fall months by keeping all the vacant spaces seeded and through seeding or setting out plants between rows of crops that will soon be out of the way.

SUMMER SPRAY AIDS APPLES

Iowa Farmers Make Profit of $10.75 From an Investment of 60 Cents on Each Tree.

A profit of $10.75 from an investment of 60 cents is the sum made by the Iowa farmers who co-operated with the Iowa experiment station and their county agents in the summer spraying demonstrations. In each of 11 orchards in 10 counties representing every section of the state, there were 19 trees sprayed.

A yield of 7 bushels was received from the sprayed trees while the unsprayed trees from the same orchards yielded only 2¾ bushels each. The sprayed apples brought from $2 to $3 a bushel and the unsprayed ones brought only $1. The trees were sprayed four times during the year at a cost of 60 cents apiece for material, labor, and depreciation on the spray outfits.

SORE SHOULDERS OF HORSES

One of Common Ailments While Animals Are at Work—Ill-Fitting Collar Is Cause.

One of the common ailments of horses when they are at work is sore shoulders. Sores on the points of the shoulders are usually caused by the collar being too wide or too long. The remedy is to put on a different collar or use a pad.

Insure Quality of Milk.

In order to insure the best quality of milk for delivery, it should be cooled to 50 degrees Fahrenheit, or below, as soon as possible after milking and kept at that point until it is delivered.

The Young Turkeys.

If the weather is warm and dry no shelter is required, as the poults do better in the open. Should it be rainy, however, they need to be protected, for nothing is more injurious than for them to become wet and chilled.

Watch for Currant Worms.

To control currant worms a spray of any arsenical poison can be used. This should be applied as soon as the worms appear.

Culling the Ewes.

Spring and summer are good times to cull the flock. Ewes that did not drop lambs in the spring should be marked and marketed.

On all farms great care should be taken to see that the weeds are not allowed to spread.

HIGH PRICES FOR EGGS

Here are some of the ways:

Select pure breeds that lay more or larger eggs, such as the White Leghorns, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds or Orpingtons.

Give better care, feed and shelter, with dry, clean, vermin-proof nests.

Confine males except in breeding season.

Collect eggs frequently, especially in hot or muggy weather.

Store eggs in a dry, clean, cool place.

Use small and dirty eggs at home.

Market frequently, with protection at all times from heat.

Sell for cash on a basis of size and quality, "loss off," instead of "case count."

Use an attractive package.

Combine shipments as a matter of economy.

SCIENTISTS HELPING BLUEBERRY INDUSTRY

New Jersey Grower Obtains Most Luscious Berries.

Instance of What Is Being Done Commercially by Men Who Utilize Information Given Out by Department of Agriculture.

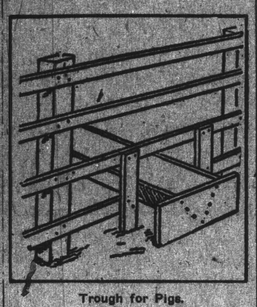
Luscious blueberries—many of which are three-fourths of an inch in diameter—that sell for $10 a bushel! Such is the product secured by a New Jersey grower, whose principal business has been growing cranberries but who more recently took up the cultivation of blueberries. At present he has 20 acres which he planted, in part, with carefully selected wild blueberry stock and, in part, with hybrids furnished by the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture. Not only are the berries on this tract of very high quality but the yield is prolific, the older plants producing at the rate of nearly 100 bushels to the acre. The plantation is situated at Witesbog, near Browns Mills.

The success of this grower is but one instance of what is being done commercially by men who are utilizing the information supplied by the department of agriculture scientists. The latter have made a study of blueberry culture for several years, and are able to furnish data regarding the best varieties and the most suitable soils. Of particular significance is the fact that blueberries thrive best on peat and sand soils, so acid as to be considered worthless for ordinary agriculture. Thus through blueberry culture it is possible to utilize many tracts which have been regarded as especially hard and unpromising.

FEEDING TROUGH FOR SWINE

Farmer Can Pour Slops Into Receptacle Without Having Pigs Climbing His Legs.

The feeder can pour slops into this trough without having an earnest and overhungry litter of pigs climbing his boot legs and spilling the feed from the bucket. It extends possibly a foot on the outside of the pen and makes feeding easy and simple. The two up-



Trough for Pigs.

rights will be needed to hold the trough in place. That common accident of having part of the slop spilled by the hogs or having them thrust head and shoulders under the stream from the pail will be prevented by this.

ALL STOCK LIKE SOY BEANS

Crop Takes No More Moisture When Planted With Corn Than Do Weeds —Leaves Make Silage.

Soy beans take no more moisture when planted with corn than do weeds and the leaves make rich silage. The labor of caring for soy beans with corn is no greater than for corn alone. Properly cured, the crop is relished by all stock.

RAPE EXCELLENT FOR SWINE

Leaves Contain High Percentage of Protein—Little Tankage Needed to Balance Ration.

Leaves of rape are high in percentage of protein to dry matter, and pigs fed corn or barley or rape pasture do not need more than one-twentieth tankage or its equivalent in oilmeal, buttermilk or skim milk to balance the grain.

The Pekin Duck.

Among the pure-blooded breeds of ducks none has a wider vogue than the Pekin which is equally as popular in Massachusetts and New York as in California. Indeed, it can almost be said to be the basis of the duck industry in this country.

Permanent Immunity.

The use of anti-hog cholera serum and cholera virus in producing an absolute permanent immunity against swine cholera is the greatest asset the swine industry has.

Water Soil Thoroughly.

Water soil thoroughly at this time of year. Watering the top of the ground lightly often does more harm than good.

Secret of Alfalfa.

The real secret of making alfalfa hay is to get the water out of the stems.

Sixty-five per cent of all the acreage farmed in California is now being cultivated by tractors propelled either by petroleum products or by steam.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR JULY 18

DAVID SPARES SAUL'S LIFE.

LESSON TEXT—I Sam. 26.

GOLDEN TEXT—Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you.—Luke 6:27.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—I Sam. 24.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Man Who Was Kind to His Enemy.

JUNIOR TOPIC—"Paying Back."

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Overcoming Evil With Good.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Treatment of Wrongdoers.

I. Saul in Pursuit of David (vv. 1-3).

Ever since David took his departure from Jonathan (ch. 20), when that crowning act of friendship was shown, Saul had been hunting him as a wild animal. He now pursues him with 3,000 chosen men. David flees from place to place, hiding as an outlaw. Sometimes he is in the enemies' country doing disreputable things. This is the period of his schooling which fitted him to be the eminent king that he was. It was a bitter period in his life, but God sent him to this school and adapted the instruction to his needs. David never could have been the broad man that he was, had he not been prepared in this crucible of bitter experience. His wading deeply into trouble adapted him to write psalms suited to all men, in all ages, and under all conditions. His life swung through the arc of human experience, touching the highest point of fame and dipping to the depths of sorrow and shame. Then, personally, he learned many lessons, among which may be mentioned:

1. His own weakness. It was necessary that he be humbled under the sense of his infirmities. Unless a man has learned this lesson, sudden elevation to power will utterly ruin him.

2. His dependence upon God. David's many miraculous escapes caused him to realize that the Lord had redeemed him out of his adversity. His hiding places in the rocks gave him much of his imagery for the psalms.

3. He learned the country and people over which he was to rule. By knowing the grievous afflictions which Saul had heaped upon the people he could sympathize and remove them.

4. He learned the magnanimity of self-control. This a man must know before he can be a true king. He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city. (Prov. 16:32).

II. Saul in David's Hands (vv. 4-20).

1. David sends out spies (v. 4). This he did to find out as to whether Saul was come in very deed.

2. David at Saul's camp (vv. 5-11). He took with him Abishi and went in the night to where Saul was sleeping. Abishi asked to be allowed to kill Saul, but David forbade him because Saul was the Lord's anointed.

3. David takes Saul's spear and cruse of water (vv. 12, 13). Once before at Engedi (ch. 24) David spared Saul's life. Now again he was at his mercy. This he did that he might show tangible evidence to the king that he had no evil intent.

4. David taunts Abner, the king's bodyguard (vv. 14-16). He calls to Abner and taunts him for his listlessness—his failure to watch over the Lord's anointed, the evidence of which is the cruse and the spear in his hands.

5. David reasons with Saul (vv. 17-20). When Saul recognized David's voice, David began to reason with him, showing that he had nothing but good intentions toward the king. He asked that he would show what wrong he had done or what evil intent was in his heart. David is very humble and begs Saul to relent, for surely if he had any wicked purpose he would not have saved his life twice when the Lord had placed Saul wholly at his mercy. David had peculiar regard for the Lord's anointed. He recognized the fact that the Lord had delivered Saul into his hands not to kill, but to save. He did not kill, neither did he allow his servant to kill. He regarded that which he could avert as being done by himself.

III. Saul's Confession (vv. 21-25).

1. He confessed that he had sinned. The sad feature about his confession is that it slacked conviction, for he went right on sinning. This is the great trouble with people. They are willing to confess that they are sinners, but still they go on sinning.

2. He confessed that he had played the fool and erred exceedingly. We see about us daily many using such expressions, but still they go on repeating their sins. David shows his magnanimity of spirit, however, in delivering the cruse and the spear to Saul's servant. He knew that Saul's confession was not genuine, so he was afraid to go near. He knew the cunning of that old fox. He still appeals to Saul's kindness to him, and they part never to meet again.

Rise From Profoundest Grief.

A merciful Creator has so constituted us that we rise from the profoundest grief to bear with fortitude the saddest bereavements. What seems the awful decree of Fate, which rives hearts and makes the years to come seem black and bleak and cold and desolate, is less awful and less tragic as the months roll by. Men smile again, though poverty follows affluence, and though obscurity follows fame. A lost love finds balm in the treasure house of the future. The darkest hour is the hour before the dawning.—Humphrey J. Desmond.

Where Is Your Treasure?

What is the world to us—an end or a pathway? Where does our treasure lie—here or beyond? As the years pass, are the world and its poor prizes bulking ever less and less in our esteem, and the Lord Jesus Christ growing more wonderful in our eyes and his love more precious to our hearts?—David Smith.

Consider Faults of Others.

No one thing does human life more need than a kind consideration of the faults of others. Every one sins; every one needs forbearance. Our own imperfections should teach us to be merciful.

Meditation.

Meditation is the life of the soul: action is the soul of meditation; honor is the reward of action; so meditate, that thou mayst do; so do, that thou mayst purchase honor, for which purchase give God the glory.—Quarles.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE. — Wheat — No. 2 red winter, spot, $3; July, $2.89, nominal; August, $2.86, nominal; September, $2.85, nominal.

Corn—Domestic yellow corn, No. 2 or better, is quoted at $1.95 per bu.

Cob Corn—Market about steady on a basis of $9@9.25 per brl. for prime nearby yellow on spot, while stock arriving here by auto truck is easier, bringing $9 per brl. for prime white and yellow.

Oats—No. 2 white, $1.26@1.28; No. 3 white, $1.25@1.26.

Rye—No. 2 western, spot, $2.40.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $45, nominal; standard, $44@44.50; No. 2 timothy, $43@43.50; No. 3 timothy, $37@41; No. 1 light clover mixed, $41@42; No. 2 light clover mixed, $38@40; No. 1 clover mixed, $40@40.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $35@38; sample hay, $20@32.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $20; No. 2 straight rye, $17@18; No. 1 tangled rye, $15; No. 2 tangled rye, $14@14.50; No. 1 wheat, $12@13; No. 2 wheat, $10@11; No. 1 oat, nominal, $15; No. 2 oat, $14@14.50.

Butter—Creamery, Western Separator, extras, 60@61c; do, firsts, 58@59; Western prints, ½-pound, extras, 61@62; do, firsts, 58@60; do, 1-pound extras, 61@62; do, firsts, 58@60; nearby creamery, extras, 48@50; do, 46@47; dairy prints, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, extras, 43@44; do, firsts, 42@43; storepacked, firsts, 42½.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 43c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, firsts, 42; Western (Ohio), firsts, 43; West Virginia, firsts, 42; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, 41.

Live Poultry—Chickens, under 1¼ pounds, pound, 45@50c; do, 1¼ and 1½ pounds, pound, 52@55; do, spring 1¾ and 2 pounds, pound, 50; do, old roosters, pound, 20; do, old hens, over 4 pounds, pound, 35@36; do, small, pound, 34@35; do, white leghorn hens, pound, 35@36; do, young white leghorns, 1½ pounds, pound, 50; do, under 1½ pounds, 40@45; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, old, pound, 27@28; do, white pekins, old, pound, 28@30; do, spring, 4 pounds and over, pound, 40; do, smaller, poor, pound, 30@35; pigeons, old, pair, 45; do, young, pair, 45.

Potatoes—White, new, York River, barrel, $10; do, new, Norfolk, No. 1, barrel, $10@11; do, new, Norfolk, No. 2, barrel, $4@5; do, new, Rappahannock, No. 1, barrel, $9.50@10.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, current make, white and colored, specials, 27½@28½c; do, average run, 26@27; State, whole milk, twins current make, specials, 27¼@27¾; do, average run, 26@26¾.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $2.95, and No. 2 mixed durum, $2.93, c. i. f. track New York export.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.83, cost and freight New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—No. 2 white, $1.28@1.30.

Hay—No. 1, $2.30@2.40; No. 2, $2.20@2.30; No. 3, $2@2.10; shipping, $1.75@1.95.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 57½@58¼c; do, extra (92 score), 57; creamery first (88 to 91 score), 52½@56½; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 42@42½.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 49@50; fresh gathered, firsts, 43@47; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 52@61; state, Pennsylvania and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, first to extras, 43@52; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery browns, extras, 53@56.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, current make, white and colored, specials, 27¼@28½; do, average run, 26@27; state, whole milk, twins, current make, specials, 27¼@27¾; do, average run, 26@26¾.

Live poultry—Broilers, by freight, 50c; broilers, by express, 45@55.

Potatoes—Jersey, 165 lbs., $6@12.

PHILADELPHIA.—Corn—As to grade and location, $1.86@1.95.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 48c; do, current receipts, 45; western extra firsts, 47@49; do, firsts, 43@45; fancy selected packed, 58@60.

Oats—Lower. No. 2 white, $1.30@1.31; No. 3 white, $1.29@1.30.

Live Poultry—Fowls, heavy, 36@37c; do, light, 32@35c; broiling chickens, not leghorns, 55@70c; broiling chickens, white leghorns, 40@45c; old roosters, 24@26c; ducks, old, 28@30c; do, springs, 35@37.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO.—Cattle, heavy, $16.65; bulk, all weight, $13.25@16.50; she stock, stockers and feeders steady to 25c higher; bulls steady; calves 25c higher.

Hogs—Bulk, light and light butchers, $15.50@15.90; bulk 250 pounds and over, $13.50@15.40; pigs, 25@50c higher; bulk, $12.75@13.50.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Cattle—Bulk, good and choice cornfed, $16.25@16.50; she stock strong to 25c higher; calves, steady to 50c higher; choice veals, $12@13; other classes mostly steady.

Hogs—Bulk heavy and medium, $15.30@16.65; bulk light, $15@15.50.

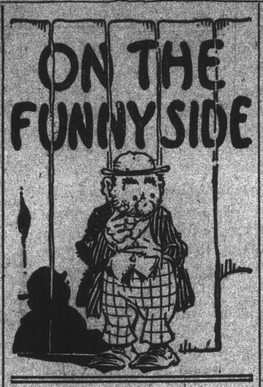
EAST ST. LOUIS.—Cattle—Bulk, $12@15; yearling steers and heifers, steady; canner cows steady at $3.75@5; bulls and calves steady; good and choice vealers, $12@12.50.

It's about time for the profiteers to stir up a swat-the-mosquito campaign lest the public continue in its resolve to swat the profiteer.

In some cities clothing is now being offered at from 20 to 50 per cent off. At the bathing beaches it promises to be 99 per cent off.

The world doesn't remind us so much of an oppressed tenant because it moves. It reminds us of one because it keeps on moving.

ON THE FUNNY SIDE



THE MORE THE MERRIER.

"Maybe," mused Senator Sorghum, "it would be a good thing to have hundreds of thousands more government employees."

"What for?"

"So that statesmen who specialize on cutting down small salaries could make a more impressive showing as to the amount saved in the aggregate."

Serious Blunder.

"Did you ever hear such an abject apology in your life?"

"The salesman realizes that he was at fault."

"How so?"

"He tried to sell a bricklayer the kind of shirts clerks, bookkeepers, editors and college professors wear."

UNDERSEA WIT.

"Who has old Shark been fleecing now?"

"Why the poor suckers, of course!"

Spoiled It.

To flattery susceptible,
A lady once we knew;
Being told she had a pretty chin
Started acquiring two.

Papa's Opinion.

"Marry that young snipe? Certainly not. He is only after your money, and he is, in my opinion, a fool."

"You are unjust father. Harold swears he would marry me if I had not a penny."

"Huh! Then he is even a greater fool than I thought him to be!"

A Warning.

"If yo'-all fools around muh gal ary nudder time, sah, I'll—"

"Ca'n yo'sel'f, sah, ca'm yo'se'f! Fust thing yo' knows yo'll be making threats ag'in me, and I won't pay no 'tention to 'em. And then dess loogy at de "barrassment yo'll feel!"

Hard to Judge.

"Has Blithersby a sense of humor?"

"I don't know whether he has or not," replied Jobson. "But I am convinced of one thing."

"What is that?"

"He's never laughed enough at one of my jokes to justify me in asking him for a loan."

Financial Follow-Up.

"Didn't you say old Mr. Wadleigh had a turn for thrift?"

"It's worse than that. It's a gift."

"Yes?"

"Why, he can take a dollar out of his pocket and tell you what it will be doing 20 years from now."

LITERALLY.

Monk: Look at old kangaroo, he's just hopping mad.

On Strike.

We all keep learning more or less
Beneath experience's rule.
Just now some take too much recess,
And don't mind being late for school.

Force of Habit.

"He came here from Pittsburgh."

"Yes."

"Can't get used to daylight."

"No?"

"Every time he leaves the office he looks for a switch with which to snap off the sunshine."

The Logic of the Case.

The Young One—The old man said he wanted to get her off his hands and yet he wouldn't listen to me when I spoke of marrying her.

The Wise One—Probably that's the reason he wouldn't listen to you.

Sure Enough.

"Oh, Clara!" exclaimed the young man on the sofa; "you have broken those two cigars I had in my pocket."

"It's really too bad, George," replied the sweet young thing, "but why don't you buy stronger cigars?"

Their Practice.

"They used their club debate methods in their home."

"How so?"

"Whenever he would propose a resolution for a good dinner, she would table it."

The Main Attraction.

"I was astonished when I heard Maude had gained the position of lecturer. Do you think it was because she was such a good psychologist?"

"I think it was because she was a blonde."

His Excuse.

"Has your husband bought you a car yet?"

"No, he always has some excuse. He says the gasoline machines are in bad odor and the electric ones are simply shocking."

How Talebearers Were Treated.

She—Miss Gaussip claims that her ancestors were in the swim from the start.

He—Probably. I shouldn't wonder some of them first got into the swim as a ducking stool.

FEEDING CORN TO RATS!!!

Read the Government statistics on the quantity of corn that is destroyed by RATS every year. A great quantity of that which they do not actually eat they render useless by running over it.

Rats are known to carry many kinds of diseases - hog cholera, foot and mouth disease and many others. You run a great risk in feeding to your hogs corn over which rats have been running.

Save your corn, hogs and family by storing your corn in a Securo Metal - Rat proof, fire-proof, weather-proof, Corn Crib.

Write for prices and further information.

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Let the Money You Spend EARN YOU INTEREST!

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5c

ON THE DOLLAR

On All Cash Sales And A Discount of

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ON THE DOLLAR.

On All Accounts Settled Every 30 Days.

A few special bargains until further notice:

Good Fat Meat, 27c. Lard, 30c. Cheese, 40c. Prunes, 25c. Soap, 5c. up to 10c.

One thousand pairs of shoes at less than factory price, and many other articles which we want to move to make room for Spring Stock.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE ALLOWED FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE IN EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE

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The House Of Quality

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The First National Bank OF LYNCHBURG.

Nice Showing of Suits for Spring

STYLES TO SUIT—

the young man who likes the newest cuts in clothes—the conservative man who is for dignity, the elderly man who has come to the conclusion that there is nothing like plainness and solid comfort.

Our big values are what hold our old customers and continually gains us new ones. You should investigate.

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FARMVILLE MFG. CO.,
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IT will pay you to get our prices before you order

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DISTINCTIVE *Printing*

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Advertisers will find this paper an excellent medium in which to display their bargains and make their wants known